He Speaks at Six Meetings and Everywhere Draws Multitudes - Two Swift Hours Punctuated with Enthusiasm-Democrats Say They Will Vote for Him-Many German Voters Among the Enthusiasts.

Col. Roosevelt waked Brooklyn last night. He addressed six meetings, ranging from East New York to William sburg, in two hours. The halls in which the meetings were held were so jammed with people that the reporters who were following Co!, Roosevelt in cabs could not get within yards of the front entrances of most the meeting places and had to go by the singe doors or stay out-and imagine what was going on from the yells and cheers and volleys of spolaruse that come through the windows. In all his campaigning trips through the State Col. Rousevelt never had to undergo a more trying ordeal than that prepared for him by those who planned his visit to Brooklyn and the following meetings at the Harlem River Park and the Lenox Lyceum.
Col. Roosevelt finished the Brooklyn part

of his circuit twenty minutes ahead of time. THE SUN reporter who was following him made a bargain with a cabman to "follow Col. Roosevelt's cab for three hours for a dollar an hour." When the trip was ended and the horse stood out in front of the Broadway Ferry house, Williamsburg, with its feet tapart and its head down, the cabman, taking his money, had this

You done me that time because I didn't know much. The next time a man says 'Chase Roosevelt for three hours' to me he puts down \$7 before we start and no drawback in case of

a breakdown." . Col. Boosevelt made five-minute speeches at four of the six places he visited. At two he spoke for a longer time. His first speech last night was made on the grounds of the Invincible Club of the Twenty-third ward. Their place is away out on Fulton street. It had been planned that Col. Roosevelt should begin his second Brooklyn visit with a luncheon at the Hamilton Club with the members of the Kings County Campaign Committee, but it became apparent early yesterday afternoon that the candidate would not be able to leave headquarters before it was time for him to start directly to the Invincibles's meeting.

His carriage rolled up to the door of the clubhouse at twenty-five minutes after 7. His overcoat collar was turned well up under his wars and his throat was further protected by a

The 1,200 or more Brooklyn people who had gathered near the stand on the tennis courts near the clubhouse set up a joyous howl. The people on the sidewalk, who lined the fence three deep, echoed it. In another minute Roosevelt appeared at the side door of the clubhouse, headed for the tennis courts, and flanked by Walter B. Atterbury of the Brooklyn committee and George R. Manchester of the New York County Committee, with President Sylvester N. Brinley of the Invincibles clearing a path ahead. While the constantly increasing crowd of Twentyseeing candidates appear on time—danced and waved their hats and cheered. Col. Rooseveit looked at them and smiled and they redoubled the racket; he shook his head, but it only started them off again.

Mr. Brinley came forward to the railing and his lips were seen to move as it he were taiking. Men fitteen feet away couldn't hear him. This is what he was saying when the crowdiet up:

let up: appears here to-night against the ad-

"Whoop! Hooray for Teddy! Take care of yourself, Colonel!"
"We should be very grateful that he is here and give him as little cause to strain his voice as we can," said Mr. Brinley. The crowd's cheers drowned his voice again.

"Ladies and Gentlemen"—began the candidate

didate.

"Hoorsy for the negroes' friend!" shouted a big voice. Col. Roosevelt looked down quickly said saw a negro waving both hands over his head in bload semicircles.

"That," said the candidate to the black man, "sounds like the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry at

itiago."

[alt a dozen colored men jumped into view

Half a dozen colored men jumped into view all over the yard, up above the heads of Col. Rossevelt's other hearers. They were lost in another moment in an upheaval of hats that were yanked off in answer to a call for three cheers. For good measure the crowd threw in a "whopp" and a "wow" at the end.

"Nothing but the fact." Col. Rossevelt said after awhite. "that I wanted to speak to this club in this ward made me stop here. There is little I can tell you. You stand already for sound money and for honest government. You believe in an independent and upright judiciary. You believe that the offices should be administered with absolute honesty, and that dishonesty should be punished, and, therefore.

sound money and for honest government. Nou believe in an independent and upright judiciary. You believe that the offices should be administered with absolute honesty, and that dishonesty should be punished, and, therefore, I know that I need not appeal to you. I am sure of your support without an appeal."

"Three cheers for Teddy Roosevelt" shouted a man back in the crowd. On the end of these cheers came a hoarse shout that ended, "And I'm a Democrat, too."

Not all Col. Roosevelt's gestures, nor those of Mr. Brinley, could hold down the racket that this declaration started. Col. Roosevelt urned to the converted Democrat and said: "I'm sure I am very glad to hear that." The people wanted to suplaud.

Wait! Wait!" commanded Col. Roosevelt raising an admonishing finger. "My Republican friends will not misunderstand me if I say I want the support of the honest Democrats and honest independents, because they know that I shait administer the office of Governor if elected primarily in the interests of the people as a whole, for all men who are honest; and that dishonest men of either party have more to fear from my election than they could have from anything else that could possibly be."

He bowed, shook hands with Mr. Brinley, and made through the shouting, yelling Invinvincibles back to the clubhouse and to his carriage. With a great clatter of hoofs, four carriage, with a great clatter of hoofs, four carriage, with a great clatter of hoofs, four carriage with a seed of Turn Hail. In front the nearly burned-out embers of bondires that had been built in Sumpter street for blocks on either side of Turn Hail. In front of the hall itself speed had to be altogether sacrificed to safety. Co. Roosevelt was a sushed through the erowd at the door. The hundreds who had been hanging about the sidewalks waiting for him charged up the stairs after him. In less time than it takes to tell people were shouldering one another down in the street for a clance to got. Roosevelt, the people got up and waved their hands overtheir neads

"If I am elected Governor," said Col. Roose-"You will be, old man!" yelled an enfhusiast from the middle of the audience, which was

"You will be, sid man!" yelled an enfhusiast from the middle of the audience, which was starping and cheering again.

C. Roesevelt said he would like to talk to them for an hour, but he considre the was escorted out the back way and got in his carriage.

It was a long ride from the Sumptor street Turn Hall to Schiellein's Hall on Atlantic accurate in East New York. The walls of the hall were covered with American flags and red-white-and-blue streamers stretched from the central chandelier to the wall. They quivered with the roars of welcome that went up when Col. Roosevelt extend the hall. Col. Roosevelt reminded his and to be that the Van Wyck running against him and not dare mention on the stump the name of the man for whom no voted at the last election. because he is alraid if he did that somebody would appeared his talk about honesty and the necessity for courage in combination with honesty into a declaration of his position on free silver. The stury German-born Americans who filled the hall shouted in approval of his insistence on this pational issue.

nai shouted in approval of his insistence on this national issue.

On the street outside the Colonel found almost as many folks as had been left inside. They piled over one another to get at him, and chased his carriage for blocks down the street.

The Pain Garten, at Hamburg and Greene avenues, is a resort for Germans. There is a main floor seating 700 or 800 and a wing that seats 1,000. The alsies and the floor space were filled with people who had been standing patiently for an heur or more waiting to hear Col. Roosewelt. He entered by a aide door to the stage, and was introduced to the anticence by Max Brill. Col. Roosewelt saw Henry Weissmann, the labor leader, in the wings as he

pessed on to the stage. There was much shoving and pushing back by the doors, with the accompanying shouls for relief and nolay threats of retribution. There was at Rochester last Friday, whan the lie that Lieut.-Gov. Woodraff was howled down was cooked up. There was the utmost enthusiasm at all times and applause constantly caused Col. Boosvelt's finger to go up in the admonition that he had not yet reached a breathing space. This is what he said:

I have got but a few minutes and I shall ask you to be as quiet as possible. It is with peculiar pleasure that tome to speak to you to-night, and especially to have the chance of speaking on the same piatform with Mr. Weissmann. The thing that I have appreciated most, next to the support of the veterans in this war, has been the way that certain of the leaders of organized labor have come forward to support me, notably Mr. Weissmann. And the reason that have liked that has been that they came forward before I had promised a thing, because they knew me; because they had had experience with me; and they knew that I never went back on my word applause, and never said on the stump what I did not a little more than make good off the stump. I applause. My first experience with Mr. Weissmann and with certain of the other gentlemen who have percuinity a right to speak for the wage-workers came when I was holding the office of Poike Commissioner in New York, when they thought that I was in deed, and not merely in works, what they would term a fair man A volce. That's right!", that I wanted to treat all men simply as American citizens, making no discrimination between one and another: yet that I would go a little out of my way by preference to see to the interests of the wageworker, merely because I believed that on him uitimately the foundations of our Government rest. [Applause.]

I would not have said this if Mr. Weissmann were not present—if he were not here to tell.

cause I believed that on him ultimately the foundations of our Government rest. [Appliause.]

I would not have said this if Mr. Weissmann were not present—if he were not here to tell you whether or not I acted in the past up to what I say now. [Applause.] I ask only that you take my past performance as a guarantee of any promise I make, because I feel that it is incumbent upon every citizen to try and secure absolute justice, absolute fairness and equality of opportunity to all; because I feel that the State can do certain things to help give a fair start to help to secure the fruits of thritt and industry to those who are really entitled to them.

"My fellow citizens, do not be misled, do not think that anything will come from a public party or from public men who do not act, as well as profess, honesty. Iou cannot get anything good from a Government that is not administered in accordance with the laws, the eternal laws of right; and I appeal to you to support our cause this year, because in the State we stand for honesty and justice. [Applause.] Because we stand for an intelligent and honest desire to work toward the solution of the problems affecting particularly the wareworker; and because we stand for the doctrines of fair play and honest finance in the State and nation alike. We ask you to support us because we stand for honesty in the State, and for the equal rights of men: and we ask you to remember that you are Americans. We ask you, not merely as Republicans, but as Democrats, as independents; we ask all men who believe in honesty to stand with us, because we represent at this crisin on merely honesty in the State, but honor in the nation." [Applause.]

At a bigger Turn Hall near the head of Mesavole stream the state and real the head of Mesavole stream that we are also mation."

[Applause.]
At a bigger Turn Hall near the head of Meserole street there were 2,500 people waiting, with redfire and cheers and yells and the usual mad desire to lay hands on the candidate. Thence the Colone went to Knickerbocker Hall, at Clymer street and Lee avenue. He was then taken on a special tug from the foot of Broadway to 125th street. Lieut-Gov. Woodruff, who had accompanied Col. Roosevelt through the meetings, remained with him.

DON'T FOOL YOUR FOTE AWAY.

Only Safe Way to Vote for Justices Daly and Cohen Is to Vote Straight Republican.

There is grave danger that many thousands of votes may be lost at the coming election because of ballots made defective by improper marking. At every election there are many such defective ballots. They are thrown out, and every one thrown out represents a voter disqualified. The voter may have wished to out but one name on his party ticket and by doing that improperly vitiated his whole ticket and lost his vote entirely. The splitting of tickets this time will come

on the vote for Supreme Court Justices. Thousands upon thousands of honest Democrats resent the assault of Richard Croker on the integrity of the judiciary and they have determined to rebuke him and teach him a esson that he will not forget. There is only one effective way to do this, and that is to vote against the entire Democratic ticket for it is in its entirety. Richard Croker's ticket. He named it, from Governor down to the candidate for the smallest place.

There are, unfortunately, many Democrats however, who do not agree with this view and who think that the rebuke will be sufficient if they vote for Justice Daly and Justice Cohen. the men whom Mr. Croker seeks to turn down. It is these Democrats who will lose their votes if they are not exceedingly careful. The tri umph of Justices Daly and Cohen is absolutely necessary for the upholding of the honor and the purity of the judiciary. In order that there may be no mistakes made by voters and that every vote against Mr. Croker's attack on the beach and in favor of the purity and integrity of the Judges may count, THE SUN prints here with rules No. 4 and 5 of subdivision 2 of section 110 of the Election law. The voter who wishes to vote for Justice Daly or for Justice Daly and Justice Cohen must follow these rules to the letter or his vote will be lost:

Daly and Justice Cohen must follow these rules to the letter or his vote will be lost:

Rule No. 4. When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential electars, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed under the title of the office for which all are running, and the elector shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of a ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of one or more of a group of candidates for such office on other tickets, providing that he shall not nave marked the names of two or more of such candidates upon the same line upon the ballot, he shall be deemed to have cast his vote for all the candidates for such office so individually marked and for those marked in the circle, except for those candidates under such circle sc. marked whose names are upon the same line on the ballot as the names of the candidates so individually marked, or written in the blank column, unless in addition to making the voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket he shall have also made a voting mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote on the ticket as omarked in the circle; provided, further, however, that Rule No. 5. When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential electors, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed on any ticket under the title of the office for which all are running, and the electors shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the circle the individual candidates for such office printed on the lin

Whether this is clear or not, it is the law. and any deviation from the rules by the voter will make his ballot void, so far as his vote for Justices of the Supreme Court is concerned. In voting under the rules, it will readily be seen, mistakes are likely to occur. A man may vote for only one Justice and lose his vote for two others for whom he is entitled to vote. or in voting for one he may vote at the same time against another who is one of the men he is anxious to vote for. In order to vote for the candidates for whom he wants to vote he must follow these rules absolutely. If after reading these rules the voter does not thoroughly understand just how to mark his ballot there is but one safe thing for him to do. That is to go to the polls and put a cross in the circle at the top of the column headed by an eagle and ballot box and to make no other mark of any kind on the ballot. He will then have y sted for Justice Daly and Justice Cohen and against Richard Croker's man Leventritt. He will have voted to rebuke Richard Croker's as-sault on the judiciary in the only effective way to rebuke it. Don't try to split your ticket unless you can do it according to the letter of rules 4 and 5. If you do, you will

The Gloucester Beturns to New York. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The gunboat Glou-cester sailed for New York this afternoon and the Martischend for Boston, leaving only the Texas bere.

Dempsey & Carroll, 26 West Twenty-third Street.

COOPER UNION'S BIG RALLY DR. DEPRW AROUSES CHEERS BY HIS PROPHECIES OF SUCCESS His Tour Through the State Convinced Him

That Not Only Would Recevelt Be Elected, but a Bepublican Legislature Chosen-Good Grounds for His Confidence There was a magnificent turnout of Republicans at Cooper Union last night at the massmeeting held under the management of the Republican Club of this city. In numbers and enthusiasm the meeting equalled Saturday night's demonstration in the same hall, when Col. Roosevelt spoke from that famous old stage. Col. Roosevelt was not one of the speakers last night, but Chauncey M. Depew was there, with encouraging reports of the conditions up the State, which brought out roars of applause, and ex-Police Commission er Frank Moss, who is devoting his time to the Tammany Hall end of the Democratic campaign, was on hand with a scathing denuncia-tion of Richard Croker, of Chief of Police Devery and of other Tammany Hall lights who are helping Mr. Croker to keep the town open and assisting in the boss's project to put the State under the control of the organization which he

directs.

Mr. Moss was applauded for his straight-outfrom-the-shoulder method of going for the men who are responsible for the present corupt city government, and the names of Croker, Devery, and Hess were greeted with a storm held in this campaign by the Republican Club the enthusiasm, there was the added feature that the audience was made up largely of working people. There were rows and rows of workingmen, and it was significant that, while they listened attentively to Dr. Depew's report of the encouraging conditions throughout the State, it was not until Mr. Moss began his at-tack on Richard Croker. Chief Devery, and Tammany Hall in general that they became thoroughly aroused. Then it was that they broke forth into an uproar, the like of which has seldom been heard, even in old Cooper

Union, for many a day.

Dr. Depew, who presided at the meeting. called the crowd to order promptly at 8 o'clock.
After the cheers of greeting had subsided, he

said:
"FELLOW CITIZENS: I always feel when I get home from a tour of the State that I ought to teli folks how things look. For thirty-five years I spoke each year at Peckskill the night before election, giving my neighbors a prediction of how the State was going. Out of thirty-five times I was right thirty. No one feels more speedily than I do the chil! in the political atmosphere. I have been through the State when the thermometer got nearer to zero at each meeting I attended. The last time I felt an approach to the Arctic circle was in 1892. knew after each meeting that we were gone.

"But you want to hear of this year. I travelled in four days last week a thousand miles and made sixty-four speeches. When you're on a trip such as I have just completed, it is not hard to tell when things are tending your way. When you strike a small place the whole population for twenty miles around comes down to the station to meet you, and when you strike the cities the halls are full before you get there, and there are crowds out on the street struggling to get in.
"On this trip it rained two out of the four

days, but I want to tell you here to-night that there wasn't the alightest diminution in numbers or enthusiasm on that account. [Applause. The people came to hear Republican doctrines and to shout for Theodore Roosevelt, and they did it in a way that would encourage the most pessimistic Republican. From my experience of years in this sort of canvassing I have no hesitation in saying that the election of Theodore Roosevelt is as certain as if it was all over now. [Prolonged cheering.] I'm not going to give you majorities to-night. That's dangerous. People are apt to go off and bet on what you say, and if they lose they think you ought to pay the bet. I will make another prediction, however, and I make it despite the elaborate figures in the World, Journal, and Herald yesterday [Laughter.] That is, that the next Legislature will be Republican in both houses, and that Senator Platt will have a Republican colleague to sit beside him in the United States Senate. [Tremendous

Well, so much of the prophetic. I found up he State another reason for this faith. In all the canvasses of years gone by I have never failed to strike a locality where I have not been told by the leaders of some Republicans that were going to vote against the ticket because comething he had done, or for this thing or that thing. This always happens, or rather has always happened, for as long as I can remember. This year I inquired all along the line for dissatisfied Republicans. I thought it would be a good idea to get hold of some of these fellows and bring them back into the fold. I couldn't find one. [Applause.] Not a single dissatisfied Republican in the State. That was an omen that meant much to a man who has had as much experience in canvassing the State as I have.

"I found up the State that, notwithstanding the non-committal platform adopted at Syracuse, there are still a large number of gold Democrats who supported President McKinley [applause] who believe that, with Congressmen the Legislature, there is enough of national importance in this campaign to justify their voting for Theodore Roosevelt, and they're going to do it. [Applause.]

'Then I found that there are a great number of Bryan men who are going to vote for Roosevelt. [Prolonged cheering.] I have a great respect for a Bryan Democrat in New York. It takes nerve to stand up for the Chicago platform in this State. I inquired of some of these Bryan Democrats why they were going to vote for Col. Boosevelt. They all gave me the same reason. They said that the Democratic party In the nation was for free silver; that all the State conventions, excepting the New York convention, had indersed the Chicago platform, but that here in New York they had dodged the principal part of their faith; and for doing that the genuine Bryan Democrats mean to punish the backers of Van Wyck by voting for Col. Boosevelt. It is not hard for the observ-ing man to see the trend of popular sentiment. "Our Democratic friends say that there are no issues this year but State issues. We have

o elect thirty-four Congressmen. If that is not

no issues this year but State Issues. We have to elect thirty-four Congressmen. If that is not a national issue what is? We have to elect a Legislature, which in turn has to select a United States Senator. If that is not a national matter I'd like to know what it is. Yet to-night in Utica, as he has shone every one of the few times he has spooken, Justice Van Wyck is confining himself to State issues alone. It is terrible for a man skeh as he is, for Mr. Van Wyck is an intelligent man, with a full knowledge of the national importance of this campaign, to have to conflue himself to canals and the Raines law in his speeches.

Now what are the State issues? They are the canals, the Raines law and the National Guard. In regard to the canals the situation is inst this: Rumors went around that \$0,000, (60), appropriated for the improvement of the Eric Canal, had been foolishly expended, or that there had been fraud. A Eepublican Legislature ordered an it vestigation, a Republican Royernor appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and it was Republicans who tried to sift the matter to the bottom. All reports show that the matter must be prebed further. The Governor must look into 'he matter and see if there was either fraud or reckless exponditure. Now 70 por cent, of the contractors who bid successfully for the canal work were Democrate and 30 per cent, of the contractors who bid successfully for the canal work were Democrate and 30 per cent, of the contractors who bid successfully for the canal work were Democrate and 30 per cent, of the contractors who bid successfully for the canal work were Democrate in the lace of the carth to-day who is a better man for this job than Theodore Roosevet. Applaus.

"The next issue is the Raines law. That law doubtless needs amending, and it will be amended. There is just one feature of that is what will prevent its being repealed by the Democrats if they win, despite their assertion that they will do it. That is that it brings in \$0,000,000 a year revenue, which formerly ca

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Larative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it hale to cure. The, The gen uine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—Adu.

THE CANDIDATE AND DAVID B. HILL ON THE SAME PLATFORM Mr. Hill's Reception Much More Enthusi-

astle Than That Accorded to Brother Van Wyck-About Seventy-five People at the Depot to Welcome the Candidate. Urres, Oct. 31.-This was the big day of the Democratic campaign in Utics and in Oneida county, but it was nothing compared to what had been expected. Whenever a man of State reputation comes to a city of 60,000 it is to be expected that the citizens will turn out, if for no other reason than curlosity; but the rule found its exception here to-day and to-night. Candidate Van Wyck arrived on the Empire express at the noon hour, but notwithstanding that business men, clerks and others could have gone to the station, not more than seventy-flye persons were present. Mr. Van Wyck was hustled into a carriage and hastily driven to a hotel. A few of the faithful gathered there to meet him, but he denied admission to them, saying that he would spend the afternoon in preparing his evening speech. Judging from what he said to-night, he must have been idle nearly all the afternoon. In marked contrast to the reception tendered Van Wyck was that which greeted David B. Hill when he arrived early in the evening. The

Wyck was that which greeted David B. Hill when he arrived early in the evening. The meeting was held at the Utlea Opera House, which seats 1.000 persons. It was full, but there was nothing of the uncentrollable dash and spirit shown by the 7.000 persons who filled the several halls in which Roosevelt spoke last Friday evening. There was the usual display of red fire in the streets when the speakers were escerted from the hotel to the Opera House. Before they arrived some one in the galiery proposed. Three cheers for the rough rider, and they were given, though followed by hisses. For an hour before the meeting was called to order there were frequent cheers for Hill, but Van Wyck was seldom thought of.

Smith M. Lindsley, a Utica lawyer, was Chairman. In his opening speech he declared Mr. Loosevelt to be a free trader. After a further harangue he introduced Brother Van Wyck, who ureceeded to read the speech he hall been working on during the alternoon. Here, in the home of Seymour, Van Wyck mado a very poor impression, particularly as he could not even warm up to a eulogy of the distinguished Utlean without reading it from manuscript. He repeated his Buffalo speech on canal improvement. As to the Raines law, he merely said that Col. Roosevelt has said he favors it. Brother Augustus then told his hearers that he is the candidate for Governor, and that he stands for reform, simple honesty and personal liberty, that he is the servant of the whole people, and that he asks their support. This closed his reading, and three cheers were given for him.

Former Senator Hill was then introduced, and the ovation he received must have made van Wyck feel cheap. It was fully five minutes before the crowd ceased cheering. In his opening he said it was the first time be had heard Mr. Van Wyck speak and that he had been greatly pleased. He then declared that the beam manner as Mr. Van Wyck had done. The meeting closed at about 10:30 o'clook.

NEW YORK CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

The Attorney-General Asked for an Opin-

ALBANY, Oct. 31 .- The State Civil Service

Commission has asked the Attorney-General

OBITUARY.

Lady Martin, wife of Sir Theodore Martin.

formerly Helen Faucit, widely known for many

rears as an actress of the highest rank, died at

formerly Heien Faucit, widely known for many vears as an actress of the highest rank, died at her home, Bryntyrillo, near Liangollen, Wales, yesterday. She was 70 years old. Her mother was an actress of repute. Heien Faucit made her debut at Covent Garden, London, in 1836, in the character of Julia in "The Hunchback." She was the original representative of the heroines in a considerable number of dramas, including "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelien." She won a place in the first rank of interpreters of Shakespeare by her rendering of the characters of Julia, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Hermione, Cordelia, Besterice, The Market Market

business and was Commissioner of the District of Columbia from 1882 to 1885.

Ebenezer Francis, chief clerk in the office of the City Auditor at Newark, died yesterday of apoplexy at his home. 242 Summer avenue, Newark. Ho was at one time one of the expert billiard players of New Jersey and a promisent trap shooter. He was 5d years old. His father was Ebenezer Francis, a pioneer leather manufacturer of Newark. He leaves a widow and two daughters. He was appointed Assistant City Auditor in 1892, and was put out in 1895, when the Republicans got control; but he surd for reinstatement under the Veterans' act, and was put back in 1897 by a decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals. His case was regarded as a precedent by the veterans of the civil war. Frank T. Robinson, a well-known coal operator and President of the syndicate owning the baratment house at 80 Madison avenue, died at the Gilsey House yesterday morning of phoumonia. He was a life member of the New York Inche Chub and a member of the Players' Club. He leaves a widow and two sons. Mrs. U. L. F. Robinson, wife of one son of Frank T. Hobinson, was present in Hartford, Conn., yesterday at the deathbed of her mother, Mrs. C. Nichols Beach, whose death occurred three hours before that of Mr. Robinson. Mrs. Beach was a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Colt, widow of the inventor of the Colt revolver.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel White Duncan, Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union state 1882, 2 and who reached his hem at Brookline, Mass., on Saturday from a trip to the Orient, died at midnight on Sunay of heart disease. He was 60 years old, was a Captain in the Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers during the civil war, and had held postorates in Rochester and Cincinnati.

Gegritsen Morris of Sheepshead Bay died on Sunday of appendicits in St. John's Hospital.

Gerritagn Morris of Sheepshead Bay stied on Sunday of appendicitis in St. John's Hospital. Brooklyn, aged 54. He was a lineal descendant of Gouverneur Morris and of Robert Morris of colonial and ravolutionary fame. He was once Captain of the Sheepshead Bay police force. In January last he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff by Sheriff Creamer.

Fire in Royal Phelps Carroll's Newport

Newpour, H. I., Oct. 31.—Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's cottage was damaged by fire, water and smoke to the extent of several hundred dollers this morning.

approved by the state civil-before becoming operative.

Not to Be Swerved from His Duty by Tam CANDIDATE LORD BLAMELESS.

many Hall Threats. A man went to John McCullagh yesterday He Had No Knowledge of the Mean Story afternoon and told him with much glee that the Tammany Hall leaders were deliberating Circulated to Hurt His Political Opponent John Bradley Lord, the Democratic candiabout having him indicted for not serving al date for Assembly in the First district in Brooklyn, repudiz es all knowledge of or connection with the mean story put in circulation last week for the purpose of hurting the canvass of William L. Sandford, his Republican opponent. A well-known Republican in the district called at the Court street headquarters on Saturday and remarked to Chairman Dady: "How can you expect us to support Mr. Sandford if what we hear is true. Some of the Democrats are asserting that Mr. Sandford's mother died recently and that a subscription had to be raised to give her a decent burial. We have also been told that Mr. Lord was one of the subscribers."

Mr. Dady said that he put no credence whatever in the story, but promised to make an investigation. He did so on Sunday and found that Mr. Sandford's mother was in excellent health and attending to her class in the Hanover Place Methodist Sunday School.

The Republican managers do not hold Mr. Lord in any way responsible for the mean attempt to injure his opponent. Mr. Lord said: "Let me say that I do not know my opponent, Mr. Sandford, by aight, and have no desire to cast any discredit upon him or to injure his canvas." date for Assembly in the First district in the warrants he has obtained for their col-"You don't say so," said the Superintendent

of Elections. "Well, well! Let me say that I'm doing my full duty and best serving the interests of this whole community by proceeding just as I am doing. This place of mine is not agreeable to me. I did not seek it. It sought me, but, now that I have it, I shall no allow myself to be swerved from my duty by

M'CULLAGH AFTER ILLEGAL FOTERS,

Mr. McCullagh visited the West Side Police Court yesterday to get another lot of warrants He did not get them, but it was said that a number will be sworn out to-day, based on the

number will be sworn out to-day, based on the discovery by his deputies of widespread frauds on the upper west side.

McCullagh visited also the Yorkville Court and had a conference with Magistrate Medde as to getting warrants for the arrest of illegal voters in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district.

There is a hot fight in the district over the candidates for the Assembly. There is a very large number of Bohemian voters in the district and they were anxious to have one of their number and mated for the lower house. It was understood that Sheriff Dunn, the Tammany Hall leader of the district, consented to the nomination of a Bohemian, but, on the night of the convention, the only name presented was that of John O'Connell and he was made the candidate.

The Republicans nominated Edward Scheider, a Bohemian, and the Bohemians in the district are railying to his support in such numbers that the Tammany leaders feel that the district is lost and are making strenuous efforts to get as many votes as possible.

Commission has asked the Attorney-General for an opinion regarding the effect of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the New York city civil service question. The commission desires to ascertair, whether or not the New York city civil service regulation must be approved by the State Civil Service Commission

NO REPUBLICAN PICTURES ALLOWED. Croker Orders Them All Down in the Sec

Tammany sent a member of its organization resterday afternoon to the owner of the headmuarters (162 Park row) of John Murray Mitchell, Republican and sound-money candidate for the Eighth Congress district, with orders to tear down all the campaign banners fixed on the building. The proprietor of the building opered the orders of Mr. Croker so far as the mblems of Mr. Mitchell and his party were concerned, but positively refused to tear down the American flag, as he was ordered to do by the emissaries from Croker. Van Wyck & Co. The lithographs and cards of the Republican candidates have been removed from all the windows of the Second Assembly district by order of the same crowd.

CAN'T MEET ON SUB-TREASURY STEPS No Roosevelt Meeting or Van Wyck Meeting There, Says Jordan

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of th United States, has again refused to allow the use of the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street for political meetings. He did so last

street for political meetings. He did so last year; and he said yesterday that he had remised to allow a Roosevelt meeting upon the steps next Saturday.

"Han application is made for a Van Wyck meeting," said Mr. Jordan yesterday, "I will also refuse it. The Sub-Treasury is not a proper place for a political meeting, Such a meeting interferes with business and is generally a nuisance. erally a nuisance."
It is expected the Republican managers will exact temporary stand on Broad street, near Wall, and hold the meeting there on Saturday.

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To our black and blue Meltons—very fine plaid worsted body lining, silk shoulders, lap seams, raw edges, velvet collar;
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O'BRIEN FOR ROOSEPELT AND DALY. A Chance to Give Crokerism a Knock-Down Blow in State and City. The Hon. James O'Brien is going to vote fo

Roosevelt and Daiy. He said yesterday:
"In the days of Tweed it did not require a

"In the days of Tweed it did not require a philosopher to determine what would happen to the Democratic party if Tweed was not checked. Is not the Crokerism of to-day, except possibly the method, the same as Tweedism was in 1870? Was the political loyalty of a Democratic impagned in 1870 if he reliabled Tweed's theyery, and should it be to-day if Grokerism is recaked? Tweed was not the Democratic party, nor is Croker. He not agree with Mr. Boosevel in his political principles, but I know that he is serupulantly homes, that oughly supulse, and will be just in the discharge of his duties. It is post; certain that he will not only the commands of Richard Co-ker and that should content all causes of people. Br. Croker has ultra aleas about the indicate. He is not satisfied with exacting heavy assessments for nominations, but the accommands of the party assessments for nominations, but the accommands of the party assessments for nominations, but the accommands of a him, as the party assessments for nominations. at the parameter into a classific pake a dis-graceful appointment at Croker's nature in-cited Croker to remeance and he despre-dit is now for the parameter and he despre-tis a now for the parameter as whether Croker's spicen shall be gratified or Judge Day's honor vindicated. Judge Daly is a good bennears. If he is not re-elected it will be a reflection on the good citizenship of New York.

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